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CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
OF
SOCIETY
OF
COLONIAL WARS
IN THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1894

WASHINGTON, D. C.
JUDD & DETWEILER, PRINTERS
NOVEMBER, 1894

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Gift
Mrs. Julian James
1912

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS

IN THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia was organized May 20, 1893, with a membership of twelve, and was incorporated November 17, 1893. The first General Court was held on December 19, 1893, and the officers and committees for the ensuing year elected. The first annual dinner was also held on the same evening, the two hundred and eighteenth anniversary of the Swamp Fight.

OFFICERS
OF
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
IN THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
1894-'95.

Governor,

GENERAL WALTER WYMAN, U. S. M. H. S.

Deputy Governor,

CAPTAIN OSCAR FITZALAN LONG, U. S. Army.

Lieutenant Governor,

PROFESSOR G. BROWN GOODE.

Secretary,

JOSEPH CUYLER HARDIE,

War Department.

Deputy Secretary,

JOHN WILLIAM HENRY.

Treasurer,

JOSEPH FREDERICK BATCHELDER,

516 9th Street N. W.

Registrar,

CAPTAIN CALVIN DUVALL COWLES, U. S. Army.

Historian,

ALONZO HOWARD CLARK.

Chaplain,

REVEREND JAMES OWEN DORSEY.

Chancellor,

EDWARD AUGUSTUS MOSELEY.

Surgeon,

ALBERT CHARLES PEALE, M. D.

Gentlemen of the Council,

(To serve three years)

REAR ADMIRAL FRANCIS ASBURY ROE, U. S. Navy.
WILLIAM HOLCOMB WEBSTER.
CHARLES WALDO HASKINS.

(To serve two years)

GENERAL RICHARD N. BATCHELDER, U. S. Army.
EDWARD AUGUSTUS MOSELEY.

(To serve one year)

PROFESSOR G. BROWN GOODE.
JAMES BOWEN JOHNSON.
ALONZO HOWARD CLARK.

Committee on Membership,

CHARLES F. T. BEALE.
CAPTAIN OSCAR FITZALAN LONG, U. S. Army.
FRANK BIRGE SMITH.
WILLIAM HOLCOMB WEBSTER.
CHARLES WALDO HASKINS.

Committee on Historical Documents,

SAMUEL MOORE SHUTE, D. D.
GEORGE COLTON MAYNARD.
ALONZO HOWARD CLARK.
ALBERT CHARLES PEALE, M. D.
JAMES BOWEN JOHNSON.

Committee on Installation,

EDWARD AUGUSTUS MOSELEY.
GENERAL WALTER WYMAN.
HENRY DEARBORN SAXTON.
FRANK BIRGE SMITH.
CHARLES EDWARD COOKE.

Delegates to the General Assembly,

CHARLES WALDO HASKINS.
GENERAL ABSALOM BAIRD, U. S. Army.
GENERAL RICHARD N. BATCHELDER, U. S. Army.
CHARLES F. T. BEALE.
FRANK BIRGE SMITH.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY,

NOS. 4 AND 6 WARREN ST.,

NEW YORK, *April 1, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Council of the "Society of Colonial Wars" held on March 31, 1893, you were duly appointed on the Committee for organizing a "Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia."

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HOWLAND PELL,

Secretary.

To Rear Admiral ROE, *Chairman.*

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.

We, the undersigned, Francis Asbury Roe, of the District of Columbia; Charles Edward Coon, of New York city; Oscar Fitzalan Long, Richard Graham Davenport, and Joseph Frederick Batchelder, of the District of Columbia; Richard Napoleon Batchelder, of New Hampshire; Albert Charles Peale, of the District of Columbia; Edward Augustus Moseley, of Massachusetts; James Owen Dorsey, of Maryland; Charles Edward Cooke, of New York; Samuel M. Shute, of the District of Columbia, being persons of full age, all of whom are citizens of the United States, and a majority of whom are citizens of the District of Columbia, do hereby certify that we have formed a society pursuant to and in conformity with sections five hundred and forty-five to five hundred and fifty-two, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia.

That the corporate name of the said Society is "SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA."

That the term for which it is organized is ninety-nine years.

That the objects of said Society are social and patriotic, and the said Society has been formed for the purpose of perpetuating among their descendants the memory of those brave and hardy men who assisted in establishing the Colonies of America, and imperiled their lives and interests in the French and Indian Wars, from May 13, 1607 to April 19, 1775, which, preceding the Revolutionary struggle, tended to form the glorious, free, and independent United States of America; and for the collection and preservation of historical relics and documents relating to the period.

That the number of managers who shall direct the concerns of said Society shall be nine.

That the names of such managers for the first year are Francis Asbury Roe, Charles Edward Coon, James H. Watmough, Joseph Frederick Batchelder, Richard Graham Davenport, Theodorus B. M. Mason, Edward Augustus Moseley, Samuel M. Shute, and Albert Charles Peale.

The principal office of the said Society to be in the city of Washington.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto, and to the duplicate hereof, set our hands and affixed our seals

this sixteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

FRANCIS ASBURY ROE,

Rear Admiral, U. S. N.

CHARLES EDWARD COON,

OSCAR FITZALAN LONG,

RICHARD GRAHAM DAVENPORT,

Lieutenant, U. S. N.

JOSEPH FREDERICK BATCHELDER,

RICHARD NAPOLEON BATCHELDER,

ALBERT CHARLES PEALE,

EDWARD AUGUSTUS MOSELEY,

CHARLES EDWARD COOKE,

SAMUEL MOORE SHUTE,

JAMES OWEN DORSEY.

In the presence of—

[SEAL.] A. M. McLACHLEN,

Notary Public.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ss:

Be it remembered that on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1893, before me, A. M. McLachlen, notary public, appeared the above-named Francis Asbury Roe, Charles Edward Coon, Oscar Fitzalan Long, Richard Graham Davenport, Joseph Frederick Batchelder, Richard Napoleon Batchelder, Albert Charles Peale, Edward Augustus Moseley, James Owen Dorsey, Charles Edward Cooke, and Samuel M. Shute, persons known to me to be the same described in the foregoing certificate, and they

severally before me made and signed the said certificate and acknowledged the same to be their certificate.

Witness my hand and notarial seal the date above written.

[SEAL.]

A. M. McLACHLEN,

Notary Public, D. C.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
OFFICE OF THE RECORDER OF DEEDS.

To Society of Colonial Wars.

Deed of incorporation. Received for record November 17, 1893. Fee paid, \$1.00.

GEO. F. SCHAYER,

Deputy Recorder.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

GOVERNOR FRANCIS ASBURY ROE,

Delivered at the Dinner held at the Hotel Cochran on December 19, 1893, in Celebration of the Two Hundred and Sixteenth Anniversary of the Great Swamp Fight in King Philip's War.

I have the pleasure to be assigned the duty of speaking words of welcome to this Society of Colonial Wars on this their first annual meeting to celebrate an event of the Colonial era, and I have an additional pleasure to speak words of welcome to the representatives of the twin societies of the Sons of the Revolution, and the Society of the War of 1812. These three patriotic societies are constituted to symbolize and illustrate the great drama of war in three acts, which gave us our American nationality and a high place among the nations.

We Americans commonly suppose that the cradle of our nationality was found in 1776; that our principles of government by representation and election by the people and for the people came to light in 1776; that all our notions of liberty and constitutional government came into being in 1776. But I think we must turn back the leaves of our history at least one hundred and thirty years or more, if we are to find the origins of our nationality and the beginnings of our system of government. That period of one hundred and thirty years preceding

1776 was the greatest school in which to educate statesmen and wise politicians ever presented to the experience of men. It was a hard, robust, stubborn school; indeed, oftentimes a cruel school, but one which developed all the wisdom, all the tact, all the stubborn resolution of purpose, and all the heroism in men. It was a school to educate men in building up states, building governments, and laying the foundations of a nation.

When the "Mayflower" anchored off the shores of Plymouth, down in her little cabin, spread upon a table, was a written instrument, a written constitution, signed by every pilgrim, and when they landed upon the shore they carried in their hands a written constitution for their governance.

When the little colony of forty-odd persons left the Atlantic shores of New England to take their way through the pathless forest to the valley of the Connecticut to found the New Haven Colony, in their haste and the distractions of the hour they took for their governance the Ten Commandments of the Hebrew Bible, in so far as applicable to their needs and necessities. As the little colony grew and expanded, and widened out, they added line upon line, precept upon precept, until they built up a constitutional form of government.

All through, from the Kennebeck to the James—in New England, in New Jersey, in Maryland, in Virginia, and in North Carolina—precisely the same work of government-building and nation-building went on; and it mattered not if the language they spoke was the language of England, or the language of Holland, or the language of the Huguenots of France; the work of building governments, all and each on the *same lines*, and upon the same political principles, went on.

It was a school of diplomacy, too. Surrounded as our Colonial fathers were by not one but by many nations, each having its own idiosyncrasies, its own attributes, its own views and virtues, the great act of diplomacy was of the highest importance. Down to that period, the greatest diplomatist was the greatest liar, and Talleyrand never wearied of quoting the Italian Machiavelli, that diplomatic language was invented to conceal thought and purpose. Not so, our Colonial fathers. They said what they meant and meant what they said, and the lines of policy taken and laid down by them in great fundamental principles of government, and in the broad and dangerous field of diplomacy have been followed implicitly down to this very day.

The Colonial era made 1776 a possibility. The Revolution was the necessary outcome of the French and Indian War; and what the Revolution accomplished in formal recognition by European states and by written treaty, by pen and ink, the War of 1812 accomplished in very fact and very deed.

But we are here tonight to celebrate "the direful Swamp Fight" of King Philip's War. Philip and his brother Alexander had received the brevet of honor of the names of the kings of Macedon; and though they knew nothing of the kings of Macedon, they felt the honor conferred upon them by bearing illustrious names.

King Philip was no ordinary man. It was not, I think, through French intrigue that Philip was inspired to his unhappy fate. A man of superior abilities, towering high over his fellow-tribesmen, he had the capacity to recognize that the white race beside him was superior to his own. Stung to the quick with jealousy and envy, he could not brook the thought of superiority over his

own race, and he resolved to blot out the white race from the face of the earth. Three times the Plymouth Council sent for him: the first time they told him frankly of their suspicions, and bade him go his way; the second time they told him their suspicions deepened, and sent him on his way; but the third time came words of warning, and Philip was told that if he raised a finger of hostility, or broke a line of the treaty the day of retribution would come. Fleet of foot, the King darted into the forest and gathered his warriors, and in a few days every hamlet, every village, and every cottage in that fair Connecticut valley went up in flame and smoke and down in ashes. Men were slaughtered in the fields, defenseless mothers were brained with the tomahawk, and the little children, clinging to their mothers' skirts, were scalped, and the bloody trophies went dangling from the belts of the savages.

But if the King was swift, the Colonial militia was swifter. Philip and his warriors took refuge upon an islet, in the midst of a great swamp, and there, in his fort, palisaded in Indian fashion, on a bitter cold December afternoon, he was surrounded by the little army with their firelocks, and in four hours of deadly combat Philip and his warriors paid the penalty of their work.

For thirty years thereafter there was peace and safety in the land, and although milk-and-water writers may sit in their libraries and armchairs and write of the rigor and cruelty of the Colonial men, who shall say the retribution was not righteous and just?

But the culminating period of this long seventy years of continuous, desultory struggle came with the outbreak of the French and Indian War, known in Europe as the "Seven Years' War."

There was a crisis in the world's history. The popula-

tions of European states were seething in discontent and unrest, and volcanic fires were ready to break forth in flame and war. Kings' palaces had been converted into harems, and chateaux and castles of the nobility into seraglios. Bestiality, brutality, and sensuality went hand in hand with despotism. Vices unnamable had honeycombed society in every state of Europe. An American historian tells us that Louis XIV had drained the very marrow from the bones of the people, and that in one year seventy thousand of his subjects died of cold and starvation.

For one thousand years all the violences, all the turmoils, all the war and bloodshed among the nations turned and pivoted about two conflicting forces of systems of government of men and nations. The *feudal system* of government was the child of the Latin races. Under it the villein on the glebe was the slave of the serf in his cabin, the serf of the count on his domain, the count of the baron in his castle, and the baron of the king in his palace. Sole owner was the king of all things visible, and, I may say, of all things invisible, for he pretended to hold in his iron grasp the very consciences of men and women. Sole owner he was of land and man, and down to the period of the French Revolution he owned the very bodies and souls of men and women. No more scientific machinery of despotism and slavery had ever been devised by the ingenuity of man.

On the other hand, the *teutonic law* was the udal system of government. Under it the peasant in his cabin, with its rood of ground, was enthroned there in amplest personal sovereignty, and the count held by the same tenure, and the earl in his castle and the king in his palace by the same law of human sovereignty. It was no cant phrase of the peasant to say that his cabin

was his castle, for no prince, no king, no lord, could cross his threshold without his free will and consent or the due process of law.

Such were the two great systems in conflict for the mastery, not only of this Western world, but in the old world as well.

Consider, if you please, that long line of frontier fringing our Colonial fathers' possessions. From Champlain and the three rivers, up the St. Lawrence to Oswego, up Ontario to Frontenac and Erie, up Erie to the headwaters of the Alleghany, down the Alleghany to the Monongahela and the Ohio, and down the Ohio to the Mississippi the line was bristling with hostility.

Governor Dinwiddie has never received the credit that was his due. Like a true statesman, without orders from his king or government, he sent George Washington, with his five hundred Virginia frontiersmen, down to the Ohio country, there to call a halt and to *break* the line of the French invasion. It was a declaration of war, not only in America, but throughout all christendom. On a dark and rainy morning, on the 4th of July, as if to make doubly memorable that blessed day, on came the French army, with its Indian allies, 1,200 strong. The sharp crack of the firearms was followed by the fierce yell of the savages, and for long hours the little armies fought until both were not only decimated, but *doubly* decimated: and George Washington, at Fort Necessity, began his military career with a defeat! And what a defeat it was! It finds no parallel in results in all history. The guns fired by Washington at Fort Necessity, in the Ohio forests, were heard in Berlin; they were heard in Moscow and St. Petersburg; they were heard in Vienna and Paris, and they were heard in London! Armies of Prussia, armies of Russia, armies

of Austria, armies of France, armies of England and Hanover were all marshalled on the plains of Europe, to make there a scene of devastation and desolation ; and all this came to pass as a result of the bloody fight of Washington at Fort Necessity ! When and where in this wide universe have such tremendous results come from such small beginnings ?

I know of no historic picture so beautiful to contemplate as that of this young American stripling, not yet twenty-six years of age, breaking the line of the French invasion, and that English stripling, the gallant Wolfe, not yet twenty-three years of age, on the heights of Abraham ! Wolfe and his chivalric enemy, Montcalm, in deadly combat for the salvation of the world, where the one sealed his victory, the other his defeat, by a common death !

At last the great victory was won, and well might our fathers raise their eyes and hands to heaven and thank God for *such* a victory. Henceforth no dark shadows of fear should cross their imaginations that the long and heavy arm of feudal despotism should be laid across the breast of this fair continent. The *teutonic law* of sovereignty had won this continent for its home. From the heights of Abraham the doom of feudal despotism was sounded, not only for our Western world, but for the weary, sorrowing, and suffering millions in the old world as well.

It was not, I think, territorial aggrandizement, though the prize was no less a thing than the possession of a continent ; but a higher, a nobler, and a *bigger* prize was at stake, in the personal sovereignty of man.

This Society, as I have said, is a type and symbol of these mighty events. Types and symbols never die. In that colossal despotism of imperial Rome, even under

the Augustan Cæsars, down through the age of the Antonines, even down to the days of Diocletian, that military monarchy wrapped itself in the mantle and in the forms of the republic, and degenerate Romans might be found to call upon the names of their Scipios and their Catos. Types and symbols never die and they represent to us this inheritance from our fathers; and this noble heritage of ours, let us see well to it that we, too, transmit it, in all its purity, in all its integrity, and in all its righteousness, to our children and to our children's children.

CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, It is desirable that there should be adequate celebrations commemorative of the events of American Colonial History happening from the settlement of Jamestown, Va., May 13, 1607, to the Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775:

Therefore, The Society of Colonial Wars has been instituted to perpetuate the memory of those events and of the men who, in military, naval, and civil positions of high trust and responsibility, by their acts or counsel assisted in the establishment, defense and preservation of the American Colonies and were in truth the founders of this Nation. With this end in view it seeks to collect and preserve manuscripts, rolls, relics and records; to provide suitable commemorations or memorials relating to the American Colonial period, and to inspire in its members the fraternal and patriotic spirit of their forefathers; and in the community, respect and reverence for those whose public services made our freedom and unity possible.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

The Society shall be known by the name and title of the "SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA." It recognizes the authority of the "General Society of Colonial Wars," and all its proceedings shall be subject to the Constitution of the General Society.

ARTICLE II.

MEMBERSHIP.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one years, of good, moral character and reputation, shall be eligible to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars, in the District of Columbia, who is descended from an ancestor who fought in battle under Colonial authority, or who served as a Governor, Deputy Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or member of the King's Council, or as a Military, Naval, or Marine Officer, Soldier, Sailor, Privateer, or Marine in the service of the Colonies, or under the banner of Great Britain in North America in the wars in which the said Colonies participated or enrolled men from the settlement of Jamestown, Virginia, May 13, 1607, to the Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, provided the claim to eligibility is satisfactorily based upon the service of an ancestor who performed duty as above under Colonial sanction or British enlistment in North America, either in garrison, in the field or on the sea; or descended from men who rendered conspicuous civil

service in a period of warfare. Should there be no direct descendant of such propositus, the Council may admit that collateral relative who shall be deemed best suited to represent such propositus, preference being given to the male line.

ARTICLE III.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the Society of Colonial Wars shall be a Governor, Deputy Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Treasurer, Registrar, Historian, Chaplain, Chancellor, and Surgeon, who shall be *ex officio* members of the Council.

ARTICLE IV.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES.

There shall be a Council, consisting of nine members, who shall be called "Gentlemen of the Council," in addition to the *ex officio* members; a Committee on Membership, consisting of five members; a Committee on Collection of Historical Documents and Records, consisting of five members; and a Committee on Installation, consisting of five members. At the first election three Gentlemen of the Council shall be elected for a term of one year, three for a term of two years, and three for a term of three years, and thereafter, at each election, three Gentlemen of the Council shall be elected for a term of three years.

ARTICLE V.

NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

The Council shall appoint a Nominating Committee of nine members (not officers), who, two weeks before the General Court of the Society, shall report to the Council a list of members to be voted for at the ensuing election to succeed the officers and committees whose terms expire at the General Court. The officers, together with the Gentlemen of the Council and members of committees, shall be elected by a plurality vote at the General Court by ballot. Said officers and members of the Council and committees shall hold office for the period of one year or until their successors are duly elected and qualified. For the residue of the current year vacancies shall be filled by the Council.

ARTICLE VI.

ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

Every application for membership shall be made in writing, subscribed by the applicant, and approved by two members of the Society over their signatures. Applications shall be accompanied by proof of eligibility and be referred to the Committee on Membership, who shall carefully investigate the same and report their recommendation thereon at the next meeting. Members shall be elected by vote at a Council of the Society, but a negative vote of one in five of the ballots cast shall cause the rejection of such candidate. Payment

of the initiation fee and dues and subscription to the declaration contained in the Constitution of the Society (Article VII) shall be a prerequisite of membership.

ARTICLE VII.

DECLARATION.

Every member shall declare on honor that he will use his best efforts to promote the purposes of the Society and will observe the Constitution and By-laws of the same, and, if a citizen of the United States, that he will support the Constitution of the United States. Such declaration shall be in writing and subscribed to by each member.

ARTICLE VIII.

PURPOSES.

At the Councils the purposes of the Society shall be considered and the best measures adopted to promote its interests. No party political question of the day of existing controversial religious subject shall be discussed or considered at any meeting of the Society.

ARTICLE IX.

COMMEMORATIONS.

Members of the Society, when practicable, shall hold celebrations commemorative of martial events in Colonial history, and dine together at least once a year.

ARTICLE X.

SEAL.

The seal shall be—

The Secretary shall be the custodian of the seal.

ARTICLE XI.

INSIGNIA.

The insignia of the Society is that of the General Society and consists of a badge pendant by a gold crown and ring from a watered-silk ribbon one inch and a half wide of red, bordered with white and edged with red. The badge shall be surrounded by a laurel wreath in gold, and shall consist of:

Obverse—A white enameled star of nine points, bordered with red enamel, having between each star-point a shield displaying an emblem of one of the nine original Colonies, and, within a blue enameled garter bearing the motto “Fortiter Pro Patria,” an Indian’s head in gold relief.

Reverse—The star above described, but with gold edge, each shield between the points displaying a mullet, and in the center, within an annulet of blue bearing the title “Society of Colonial Wars, 1607–1775,” the figure of a Colonial soldier in gold relief. The reverse of the crown of each insignia shall bear an engraved number

corresponding to that of the registered number of the member to whom such insignia has been issued.

The insignia shall be worn by the members on all occasions when they assemble as such for any stated purpose or celebration and may be worn on any occasion of ceremony. It shall be worn conspicuously on the left breast, but members who are or have been Gentlemen of the Council of a State Society may place a rosette of regulation pattern upon the silk ribbon from which it is pendent. Members who are or have been general officers or officers of a State Society may wear the insignia with three jewels in the crown and suspended from a regulation ribbon around the neck. Members who are or have been Governors, Deputy Governors, or Lieutenant Governors of State Societies or officers of the General Society may, in addition to the insignia so suspended, wear a ribbon of the Society's colors, three and one-half inches in width, extending from the right shoulder to the left hip.

The insignia shall be worn only as above prescribed.

The Treasurer of the Society shall procure, and issue the insignia to the members and shall keep a record of all issued by him. The insignia shall be returned to the Treasurer by any member who may resign or be expelled, but otherwise it shall be deemed an heirloom. In case of return the member will be reimbursed by the Treasurer the amount paid for the insignia.

The undress insignia shall be a rosette of the prescribed ribbon and pattern which may be worn, on

occasions other than those specified above, in the upper button-hole of the left-lapel of the coat.

ARTICLE XII.

DIPLOMA.

The Diploma is that of the General Society.

ARTICLE XIII.

FLAG.

The flag of this Society shall consist of the red cross of St. George on a white field, bearing in the center the escutcheon of the Society surmounted by the crown and surrounded by nine stars.

ARTICLE XIV.

ALTERATIONS AND AMENDMENTS.

Alterations of or amendments to this Constitution shall not be made unless notice shall have been given in writing and signed by the member proposing the same at a previous meeting. The Secretary shall then send a printed copy of the proposed amendment to each member of the Society and state the court at which the same will be voted upon. No alteration or amendment shall be made unless adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the court voting upon the same.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION I.

INITIATION FEES, DUES.

The initiation fee shall be ten dollars, the annual dues three dollars, and life membership, without dues, seventy-five dollars. The Treasurer is authorized to credit members elected during the previous year, who have paid a year's dues, as follows :

If elected after April 1 and before July 1, 75 cents.

If elected after July 1 and before October 1, \$1.50.

If elected after October 1 and before December 1, \$2.25.

SECTION II.

THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor, or in his absence the Deputy Governor or Lieutenant Governor or Chairman *pro tem.*, shall preside at all courts of the Society, and shall exercise the duties of the presiding officer, under parliamentary rules, subject to an appeal to the Society. The Governor shall be a member *ex officio* of all committees excepting the Nominating Committee and the Committee on Membership. He shall have power to convene the Coun-

cil at his discretion or upon the written request of five members of the Society or upon the like request of two members of the Council.

SECTION III.

SECRETARY.

The Secretary shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society and keep a record thereof. He shall notify all elected candidates of their admission and perform such other duties as the Society or his office may require. He shall have charge of the seal, certificates of incorporation, by-laws, historical and other documents and records of the Society (other than those required to be deposited with the Registrar), and shall affix the seal to all properly authenticated certificates of membership and transmit the same to the members to whom issued. He shall notify the Registrar of all admissions to membership. He shall certify all acts of the Society, and when required authenticate them under seal. He shall have charge of printing and publications issued by the Society. He shall give due notice of the time and place of holding courts of the Society and of the Council, and shall incorporate in said notice the names of applicants to be voted on at said Council, and shall be present at the same. He shall keep fair and accurate records of all proceedings and orders of the Society and of the Council, and shall give notice to each officer who may be affected by them of

all votes, resolutions, and proceedings of the Society or of the Council, and at the General Court or oftener, shall report the names of those candidates who have been admitted to membership and those whose resignations have been accepted and those who have been expelled for cause or for failure to substantiate claim of descent. In his absence from any meeting the Deputy Secretary shall act or a Secretary *pro tem.* may be designated therefor in the absence of the Deputy Secretary.

SECTION IV.

TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall collect and keep the funds and securities of the Society and deposit and invest them subject to the credit of the Society of Colonial Wars. Out of these funds he shall pay such sums only as may be ordered by the Society or Council or his office may require. He shall keep a full account of receipts and payments, and shall render an account of the same to the Society at each annual meeting.

For the faithful performance of his duty he may be required to give such security as the Society may deem proper.

SECTION V.

REGISTRAR.

The Registrar shall receive from the Secretary and file all proofs upon which membership has been granted,

with a list of diplomas countersigned by him and documents which the Society may acquire ; and under the direction of the Council he shall make copies of all such papers as the owners may not be willing to leave in the keeping of the Society.

SECTION VI.

HISTORIAN.

The Historian shall keep a detailed record of the historical and commemorative celebrations of the Society, and shall edit and prepare for publication such historical addresses, papers and other documents as the Society may decide to publish ; also a necrological list for each year with biographies of deceased members.

SECTION VII.

CHAPLAIN.

The Chaplain shall be an ordained minister of a Christian church, whose duty is to officiate when called upon by the proper officers.

SECTION VIII.

CHANCELLOR.

The Chancellor shall be a lawyer duly admitted to the bar, whose duty is to give legal opinion on matters affecting the Society when called upon by the proper officers.

SECTION IX.

SURGEON.

The Surgeon shall be a graduate of a Medical College and a practicing physician, whose duty is to officiate when called upon by the proper officers.

SECTION X.

THE COUNCIL.

The Council shall have power to call special courts of the Society and arrange for celebrations by the Society. It shall have control and management of the affairs and funds of the Society and shall perform such duties as are prescribed by the Constitution and By-laws, but shall at no time be required to take any action or contract any debt for which it may be liable. The Council may accept the resignation of any member of the Society. It may meet as often as required and shall meet at the call of the Governor. Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. At the General Court it shall submit to the Society a report of its proceedings during the preceding year. The Council shall have the power to drop from the roll the name of any member of the Society who shall be at least one year in arrears and who shall fail on proper notice to pay the same within sixty days; and on being dropped his membership shall cease, but may be restored at any time by the Council upon his written application and the payment of all arrears from the date when dropped to the

date of restoration. The Council may suspend any officer for cause, but shall immediately report its action to the Society for its consideration within thirty days. No member of the Council shall nominate or second an applicant for membership.

SECTION XI.

VACANCIES AND TERMS OF OFFICE.

Whenever an officer of this Society dies, resigns or neglects to serve, or is suspended, expelled or unable to perform his duties by reason of absence, sickness, or other cause, or whenever an office may be vacant which the Society has not filled by an election, the Council shall have power to appoint to such office *pro tempore* a member, who shall act in such capacity until the Society may elect a member to the vacant office or until the inability due to said cause has ceased: *Provided, however,* That the office of Governor or of Secretary shall not be filled by the Council when there shall be a Deputy or Lieutenant Governor or Deputy Secretary to enter on these duties. The Council may supply vacancies among its members under the same conditions; and should any member other than an officer be absent from three consecutive Councils his place may be declared vacant by the Council and filled by appointment of a successor. Subject to these provisions all officers and Gentlemen of the Council shall from the time of election continue in their respective offices until the next General Court or until their successors are duly chosen.

SECTION XII.

RESIGNATION.

The resignation of a member shall not become effective unless consented to by the Council.

SECTION XIII.

DISQUALIFICATION.

No member of this Society shall be permitted to continue in membership when his proofs of descent or eligibility shall be found defective. The Council, after thirty days' notice to such member to substantiate his claim, and upon his failure satisfactorily so to do, may accept his resignation or may require the Secretary to erase his name from the membership list. The said person shall have a right to appeal to the Society at its next court or at the General Court. If the appeal be sustained by a two-thirds vote of the members present said person shall be restored to membership.

SECTION XIV.

MEMBERSHIP.

No member shall approve an application for membership in this Society unless he shall know the candidate to be worthy, and shall have satisfied himself by due examination of proofs that such candidate is eligible, and will, if admitted, be a desirable member.

Members shall be elected by ballot at the first meeting of the Council after report by the Membership Com-

mittee, but a negative vote of one in five of the ballots cast shall exclude any candidate.

SECTION XV.

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP.

The Committee on Membership shall consist of five members. They shall be chosen by ballot at the General Court of the Society and shall be elected for a period of one year. Three members shall constitute a quorum, and a negative vote of two members shall cause an adverse report to the Council on the candidates application. The proceedings of the Committee shall be secret and confidential, and a candidate who has been rejected by the Council shall be ineligible for membership for a space of one year from date of rejection, except upon the unanimous vote of the Committee. The Committee shall have power to make rules for its government not inconsistent with the Constitution or By-laws of the Society.

SECTION XVI.

EXPULSION OR SUSPENSION.

Any member for cause or conduct detrimental or antagonistic, or for conduct inconsistent with the character of a gentleman and man of honor or for serious disloyalty to the Society, or for other grave cause may be suspended or expelled from the Society; but no member shall be expelled or suspended unless written charges be presented against such member to the Coun-

cil. The Council shall give reasonable notice of such charges and afford the member reasonable opportunity to be heard and refute the same. The Council, after hearing such charges, may recommend to the Society the expulsion or suspension of such member, and if the recommendation of the Council be adopted by a majority vote of the members of the Society present at such a court, he shall be so expelled or suspended, and his insignia shall thereupon be returned to the Treasurer of the Society, and his rights therein shall be extinguished or suspended. The Treasurer shall refund the amount paid for the insignia.

SECTION XVII.

COURTS.

The General Court of the Society shall be held on the anniversary of the Great Swamp Fight. (December 19, 1675.) Special Courts may be called by the Governor at such times as in his opinion the interests of the Society may demand and must be called by the Secretary on written request of three members. Business Courts shall be held on the second Mondays of November and March. Notices of meeting shall be sent out at least ten days before date of meeting.

SECTION XVIII.

SERVICE OF NOTICE.

It shall be the duty of every member upon notice of election to inform the Secretary by written communica-

tion of his place of residence and post-office address and thereafter of any change therein. Service of any notice under the Constitution or By-laws on any member, addressed to his last residence or post-office address, forwarded by mail, shall be considered sufficient.

SECTION XIX.

DEATH OF MEMBERS.

Upon the decease of a member, notice thereof and the time and place of the funeral shall be published by the Secretary at least once in one daily newspaper in the city of Washington, and it shall thereupon become the duty of members, if practicable, to attend the obsequies. Upon official information of the decease of a member it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint from the Society four members as a committee to represent the Society at the funeral. Any member who becomes aware of the death of a fellow-member shall make it his duty to see that the Secretary is promptly notified of the fact, which fact shall also, in due time, be communicated by him to the Society.

SECTION XX.

ALTERATION OR AMENDMENT.

No alteration or amendment of the By-laws shall be made unless notice shall have been duly given in writing, signed by the members proposing the same, at a court of the Society. The Secretary shall send a printed

copy of the proposed amendment to the members of the Society and state the Court at which the same will be voted upon. No amendment or alteration shall be made unless adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the court voting upon the same.

SECTION XXI.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

A majority of the members of the Society shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any Court, and the proceedings shall be in accordance with parliamentary law.

The order of business shall be :

1. Calling the Court to order by the Governor.
2. Prayer by the Chaplain.
3. Reading of the minutes of last Court.
4. Report from the Secretary.
5. Report from the Treasurer.
6. Reports from committees and officers.
7. Unfinished business.
8. New business.
9. Election of officers.
10. Benediction by the Chaplain.

Any member having observations to make or resolutions to propose shall rise in his place and address the Chair; all resolutions shall be submitted in writing and handed to the Secretary, who shall enter them on the minutes.

MEMBERSHIP ROLL.

DECEMBER, 1894.

BAIRD, ABSALOM, U. S. Army.
BATCHELDER, GEORGE AIKEN
BATCHELDER, JOSEPH FREDERICK
BATCHELDER, RICHARD NAPOLEON, U. S. Army.
BEALE, CHARLES FREDERICK TIFFANY
BOYD, ALLEN RICHARDS
CLARK, ALONZO HOWARD
COOKE, CHARLES EDWARD
COWLES, CALVIN DUVALL, U. S. Army.
DAVENPORT, RICHARD GRAHAM, U. S. Navy.
DORSEY, REV. JAMES OWEN
FISHER, ROBERT STRETTLE JONES
GOODE, PROF. G. BROWN
HARDIE, FRANCIS HUNTER, U. S. Army.
HARDIE, JOSEPH CYLER
HASKINS, CHARLES WALDO
HENRY JAMES MALCOLM
HENRY, JOHN WILLIAM
HOPKINS, ARCHIBALD
HORTON, WILLIAM EDWARD
HUDEKOPER, FREDERIC WOLTERS
JOHNSON, JAMES BOWEN

KEITH, ARTHUR
KNOX, WILLIAM SALSBUURY
LONG, OSCAR FITZALAN, U. S. Army.
MASON, THEODORUS BAILEY MYERS, U. S. Navy.
MEADE, RICHARD WORSAM, U. S. Navy.
MAYNARD, GEORGE COLTON
MERRILL, JAMES CUSHING, U. S. Army.
MOSELEY, EDWARD AUGUSTUS
PEALE, ALBERT CHARLES, M. D.
PIKE, CHARLES ELIOT
ROE, FAYETTE WASHINGTON, U. S. Army.
ROE, FRANCIS ASBURY, U. S. Navy.
ROE, GEORGE
SAXTON, HENRY DEARBORN
SHUTE, SAMUEL MOORE, D. D.
SMITH, FRANK BIRGE
SMITH, ROBERT ATWATER
THOMPSON, GILBERT
VAUGHAN, GEORGE TULLY, M. D., U. S. M. H. S.
WATMOUGH, JAMES H., U. S. Navy.
WEBSTER, JOSEPH RAWSON
WEBSTER, WILLIAM HOLCOMB
WELLS, BENJAMIN WARNER, JR., U. S. Navy.
WYMAN, WALTER, M. D., U. S. M. H. S.

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